

DIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.
"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Number 7.

land of successfully competing with the broad, fertile fields of the West, lies in making a speciality of a few

do well and send to our Premium
 List. We have premiums for
 orders from \$2 to \$30, including
 the cost of the goods. We have
 Watches, etc., etc. We send out
 thousands of these orders every
 year, and have yet to hear of a
 one that failed.

who served in Maryland or Virginia during
 the late war, would be willing to change
 our nice sleighing and sledging for the
 moist atmosphere, the penetrating winds
 and the snow.

The most of the manufacture of the
 concentrated extract is freed from fat and
 gelatine, and passes through the following
 processes:

spoken to him of the good results growing
 out of the talk made, and he was
 up the topic assigned him. He spoke ex-
 temporarily, and of course we can give
 only a brief outline of his remarks. It was
 a very general and interesting subject,

himself from complications which sur-
 round the subject of the manufacture of
 expense. Nevertheless this, in whole or in
 cents, and this is made from Jersey cows.

when a bull is put down, he is at least
 taken down the herd of cows, and then
 wood poles. Lay 'em up, a plaster with
 mud and sawdust right in. Around floor
 will not be hauled out of the ground. Always
 dry except in spring freshets, when it
 would be all the same any way.

* IMPORTED TWO-LEAG-OLD HERKEROFT, STERIL, WARASH.
Winner of Sweepstakes Prize for Two-Year-Olds at Fat-Stock Show, Chicago, 1882.
PROPERTY OF EARL & STROUT, LaFayette, Ind.

State, and he will find very few who are suffering from this disease, and then look over the mortuary record of the MAINE FARMER, where is the most carefully com-

no sign of life. The small annual plants live only in their roots, and these also are a state of perfect passiveness. Ascending in the scale, there are myriads of

Our Illustration.

Through the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Breeders' Gazette*, we are able to show our readers in this issue a representa-

called for doing the work more easily, but he does not believe in them. The disadvantage that waterless dairymen are under, is that they buy the milk of the farmers, and therefore there is no motive

AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon, the chairman announced, as the speaker, Richard Goodman, Esq. of Lenox, Mass. Mr. Goodman was a

also for the production of butter in large quantities and of the highest quality. I breed a herd of twenty milking cows with one bull. An intimately acquainted friend of mine, who has been in the business for many years, and who has seen the best of the country, was obliged, during a very cold, and snowy and windy winter, in Western Massachusetts to

To favorable climate and forages were added the character of the people and the nature of their farming operations. By

For the Maine Farmer.

Correspondent's Notes and Queries.

[illegible]

the country over here. The mixed race
breeds are the best. I have seen
Robert O. Sear, Esq., Register.

stronger than the English. The mixed race
breeds are the best. I have seen
Robert O. Sear, Esq., Register.

to sell or otherwise dispose of within the State to
obtain a license from the State Treasurer
for each kind of fertilizer sold, and \$50 is
to be paid annually for each license. Man-

from your milk.
Milk will reach the factory in a proper
condition, only when the following direc-
tions are fully and carefully followed:—
1st.—CANS. The cans when first taken
and of these we took no notes. The ad-
dress is as follows:
Illinois, and a fifth in the South. And
all of those whose yields are reported in
Massachusetts tables may be that they
are about evenly distributed throughout
the New England, Middle and Western
States.
Yellow farmers: I have been invited to
read a paper before you upon the subject
of breeding when intelligently carried
out for the purpose of intensifying and per-
petuating the peculiar powers as butter
producers. The following are the Jersey
America to-day show in their pedigree
the pot, in which our correspondent re-

chopper, but you can use a common chop-
ping knife if you cannot get the meat chop-
ped at your butchers.
C. L. WASHINGTON.

one of which
is for the milk, and one of which
is for the butter.

[illegible][illegible]

THE PUREST AND BEST

[illegible]

BADGER & MANLEY
Vol. LI.
Maine
Commercial Fertilizer

A fertilizer in common parlance which when applied to fertility thereto. Commercial are so called to distinguish the made upon the farm. They are compounded and composed of substances essential to plant growth which the soil has been exhausted against cropping. The three substances which enter into the commercial fertilizers, and constitute their chief value, are nitric phosphoric acid and potash, and the values of these three substances little from year to year.

Nitrogen in the form of ammoniac acid, costs about 25 cts. per ton, the form of dried ground manure, finely ground fish guano, Peruvian guano, costs 20 cts. per pound; of finely ground bones, horns, etc., 18 cts.; in the form of coal bone, horn shavings, woolen dust, etc. Phosphoric acid, soluble contained in alkaline phosphate of ammonia, 12½ cts. per pound; in bone guano and urates, 9 cts.; in bone-black waste, wool ash, etc., 5 cts.; in form of fish guano, South Carolina and Nevada guano, 3½ cts. Potassium or potash in the form of potash, or potassium sulphate, 12½ cts. per pound; in fish guano, costs 4½ cts. per pound; of sulphate of potash, 6½ cts. per pound. In the form of the higher grade phosphate of potash, 7½ to 9 cts. per pound.

These substances, we have entered into the composition of our fertilizers offered for sale in proper proportion. Special for corn, wheat, potatoes, beets, and manufactured and offered for sale. Different essential ingredients being according to the supposed demands of different crops. Potash is plentiful in our soils after the other ingredients are exhausted or such soils the potash in the fertilizer is good. The burning of our crops added a large supply of potash to the soil. Potash is stored up and ready for use. It is of late, and quite scarce, as demonstrated, that corn and some of our crop plants, do not require nitrogen applied to the soil as was supposed. The corn fertilizer compound was compounded with a small amount of such as it was supposed the corn but experiments go to show that of this nitrogen will produce good corn as the entire ration, and makes a great saving in corn when the fact is that the fertilizer is this is by far the costliest ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.

A ton of average fertilizer should say one hundred pounds of nitrogen and seventy pounds of phosphoric acid, and the same amount of potassium, amounting in all to four hundred and sixty pounds. These substances in the ton of fertilizer are they composed of? Of the elements that constitute an artificial fertilizer ingredients and possessing value. Now few farmers are acquainted with the essential characteristics of fertilizers, and still less are they discriminate between that which is all the required ingredients, and which is a great proportion of the value. The only way open for the farmer to be sure of the quality of their fertilizers is by actual trial on the farm, and this is a very costly work.

We have nothing to say against the chemical fertilizer man, but we think that those who are unacquainted with our markets. They are honorable men, and we have no reason to suppose their goods are not of the best quality. We only say that the restriction or limitation in the value of goods and analyses is an opportunity for fraud. Where the law regulating the sale of chemicals, the farmer is completely at the mercy of the manufacturer, and consequently, many of the States have laws for the protection of the farmer in this particular. One was passed in this State a few years ago, but it is practically inoperative and void. It has been clearly established that nothing short of a State control can be an effective remedy against the manufacturer's fraud for their good, while spurious goods are thereby driven out of the market.

If our farmers would learn to use the waste material about the farm, they would be able to take proper care of their home-manure, they would be able to use the manure, there would be no necessity of the use of commercial fertilizers in any quantity. The best fertilizers are those which contain the same elements as the farmer has or may have in his piles and in his growing grass, weeds, and hence he does not need them. He has as good an article as any on the market. It often happens that the commercial fertilizers prove unsatisfactory even when they are pure, but they are recorded in cases where common manure or compost was used, and the farmer was not satisfied with the crop of clover or rye. It is proper that we make our own fertilizers, and save and using all the manure and waste material. Utilize everything. By throwing together in a small inclosure straw, vines and roots, corn stalks, leaves, and manure, and dig them up from ponds and ditches, cleanings, sheds and pens, including poultry and privy vaults, with a little lime we have it, we may make a compound will be better for our land than any other we may purchase at a store.

But we have said that chemical fertilizers are to a considerable extent used and their use is steadily increasing. We doubtless continue to increase. It will be used in those localities where much of the fertilizer is sold from the shape of corn, grain, potatoes, hay. Such being the case, a Fertilizer has become a necessity, and the